

TRI

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly trips
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Grassieu.*
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*
She bounded by, and tripp'd to light,
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
To the garden walk she took her way,
To sport and trip along in cool of day. *Dryden.*
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryden.*
Vell thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Albion.*
The lower plait of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture
and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the
person is in a posture of tripping forward. *Albion.*
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies trip in petticoats. *Prior.*
They gave me instructions how to slide down and trip up
the steepest slopes. *Pope.*
To take a short voyage.
TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fow'd a grievous on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*
He stript for wrestling, sneers his limbs with oil,
And watches with a trip his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*
It was a noble time when trips and Cornish hugs could
make a man immortal. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
3. A failure; a mistake.
He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chafe the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*
4. A short voyage or journey.
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*
TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Divided
into three parts; having three correspondent copies.
Our indentures tripartite are drawn. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*
TRIPLE. *n. s.* [tripe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]
1. The intestines; the guts.
How say you to a fat tripe finely broild?
—I like it well. *Shakespeare.*
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*
2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.
TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.
TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [tres and petalos, Lat.] Having a flower
consisting of three leaves.
TRIPHONG. *n. s.* [triphongue, Fr. tres and φωνή.] A
cohesion of three vowels to form one sound: as, *ean; eye.*
TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Lat.]
1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.
See in him
The triple pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra.*
O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*
Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this triple knot undo. *Waller.*
By thy triple shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*
Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æn.*
Out bound'd the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*
2. Treble; three times repeated.
We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the
highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a triple pro-
portion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses
than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of
more! If we had double or triple as many, there might still
be the same suspicion for a greater number without end.
Bentley's Sermons.
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

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To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath
more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than
streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and triple
prayers can express. *Hooker, b. v.*
If these hallpence should gain admittance, in no long space
of time his limited quantity would be tripl'd upon us. *Swift.*
2. To make threefold.
Time, action, place, are so prefer'd by thee,
That e'en Cornelle might with envy see
Th' alliance of his tripl'd unity. *Dryden.*
TRIPLE. *n. s.* [from tri, Lat.]
1. Three of a kind.
There fit C—nts, D—ks, and Hamilton,
How they swagger from their garriton;
Such a tripl'd count you tell
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*
2. Three verses rhyming together: as,
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine. *Pope.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*
I frequently make use of tripl'd rhymes, because they
bound the sense, making the last verse of the tripl'd a pin-
darick. *Dryden's Æn.*
TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much.
TriPLICATE ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each
other: which ought to be distinguish'd from triple. *Harris.*
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a du-
plicate or triPLICATE proportion one to another. *Grew.*
TRIPPLICATION. *n. s.* [from triPLICATE.] The act of trebling
or adding three together.
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly
glide is parallel with that in the earthly, account'd but one
hundred and twenty miles diameter; hence must needs mea-
sure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by triPLICATION of the
same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glowville's Scrip.*
TRIPLET. *n. s.* [triplet, Fr. from triplus, Lat.] Treble-
ness; state of being threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their trinal triplicity on high. *F. & R. b. i.*
It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to have the
arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title
of a pretender to meet. *Locke's Essay VII.*
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain num-
ber of parts in your division of things. *Hart's Logic.*
TRIPMADAM. *n. s.* An herb. *Morison's Hist.*
TRIPMADAM is used in fables.
TRIPOD. *n. s.* [tripus, Latin.] A flat with three feet, which
that from which the pencils of Apollo delivered oracles.
Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
TRIPOLY. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it's brought.]
A sharp cutting sand.
In polishing glass with sand, putty, or tripoly, it is not to
be imagined that those substances can by grinding and freeing
the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton's Opticks.*
TRIPPOS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.
Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripod, his tower bottle. *Bonj. Johnson.*
Craz'd fool, who would't be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the tripod, and speak plain. *Dryden.*
TRIPPER. *n. s.* [from trip.] One who trips.
TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble.
The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing thrins
From standing lake, to tripping cbb; that sole
With soft foot towards the decs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
TRIPPING. *n. s.* [from trip.] Light dance.
Back, shepherds, back, enough ye play;
Here be without a deck or nod,
Other tripping to be odd,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*
TRIPROTE. *n. s.* [triprote, Lat.]
Triprote is a noun used but in one case. *Cant.*
TRIPUDIAL. *adj.* [tripudialis, Lat.] Pertaining to dancing.
Claudius Pulcher, when the high dice, when con-
tinued the tripod, when the high dice, when con-
tinued the tripod, when the high dice, when con-
TRIPUDIAL. *n. s.* [tripudialis, Lat.] A dance.
TRIPPINGLY. *adv.* [trippingly, Fr.] With agility; with light
motion.
Sing, and dance it trippingly.
Speak the speech which I have heard you say, but you have
mouth it as many of our players do, I had as live the town-
crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*

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TRIREME. *n. s.* [triremis, Lat.] A galley with three benches
of oars on a side.
TRISECTION. *n. s.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three
equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the deside-
rata of geometry.
TRISTFUL. *adj.* [tristis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;
sorrowful. A bad word.
Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
I thought sick at the act. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*
TRISULC. *n. s.* [trifidus, Lat.] A thing of three points.
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifid, to burn,
dilectus, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TRISYLLABICAL. *adj.* [trifidus, Fr. from trifidus, Lat.] Con-
sisting of three syllables.
TRISYLLABLE. *n. s.* [trifidus, Latin.] A word consisting
of three syllables.
TRITE. *adj.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common;
not new.
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when
we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought
so trite and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be
reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*
TRITENESS. *n. s.* [from trite.] Staleness; commonness.
TRITHEISM. *n. s.* [tritheisme, Fr. tris and θεός.] The opi-
nion which holds three distinct gods.
TRITURABLE. *adj.* [triturable, Fr. from triturare.] Possible
to be pounded or comminuted.
It is not only triturable and reducible to powder by con-
trition, but will not subside in a violent fire. *Brown.*
TRITURATION. *n. s.* [trituration, Fr. triturare, Lat.] Re-
duction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a
muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.
He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter
than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in
trituration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
TRIVET. *n. s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three
feet.
The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally pious, fair and young, and skill'd in house-
wiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclos'd
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman's Iliad.*
The trivet table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrust beneath the limping leg a herd. *Dryden.*
TRIVIAL. *n. s.* [trivialis, Fr. trivialis, Lat.]
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the
highway.
Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despite a trivial choice. *Roscommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is
more frequent, though less just.
This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial,
All circumstances well considered. *Shakespeare Rich. III.*
See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*
Were they only some slight and trivial indiscretions, to
which the example of the world expos'd us, it might per-
haps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Sermon.*
In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due. *Pope.*
The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an
action be never so trivial in itself, they always make it ap-
pear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*
TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from trivial.]
1. Commonly; vulgarly.
Money is not the sinews of war, as is trivially said, where
the sinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.
TRIVIALNESS. *n. s.* [from trivial.]
1. Commonness; vulgarism.
2. Lightness; unimportance.
TRUMP. *n. s.* [trumpus, Lat. triumphus, Fr.]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in triumph to the king. *Shakespeare.*
In ancient times the triumph of the generals from victory,
and the great donatives upon disbanded the armies, were
things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious.
Sublime with expectation when to see
In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief.
Hercules, from Spain,
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain. *Dryden's Æn.*

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3. Victory; conquest.
Fros has
Packt cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra.*
Each order bright
Sung triumph, and hun sung victorious king. *Milton.*
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate. *Pope.*
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs boast,
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast. *Legie.*
4. Joy for success.
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.
To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat. triumpho, Fr.] This
word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in
poetry sometimes on the last.
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.
The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the
hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job xx. 5.*
Your victory, alas, begets my fears;
Can you not then triumph without my tears. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory.
This great commander fought many times to persuade So-
lyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the
Christians, over whom he had sufficiently triumphed, and
turn them upon the Persians. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*
Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*
There fix thy faith and triumph o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides?
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy rosy cheeks conselt,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*
3. To insult upon an advantage gained.
How ill beseming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakespeare.*
Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakespeare.*
Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*
TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [triumphalis, Fr. triumphalis, Lat. from
triumph.] Used in celebrating victory.
He left only triumphal garments to the general. *Bacon.*
Ye so near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with triumphal act have met. *Milton.*
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew triumphal arches to the ground. *Pope.*
Left we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a fear,
Or a proud triumphal car. *Swift.*
TRIUMPHAL. *n. s.* [triumphalia, Lat. triumphal ornaments.]
A token of victory. Not in use.
He to his crew that sat consulting brought
Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [triumphans, Lat. triumphant, Fr.]
1. Celebrating a victory.
Captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakespeare.*
It was drawn as a triumphal chariot, which at the same
time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory.
Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so triumphant as I am? *Shakespeare Rich. III.*
Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with triumphant march,
There to be crowned. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. iii.*
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest.
He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws. *Milton.*
Athena, war's triumphant maid,
The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from triumphant.]
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for
victory.
Victory with little loss doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand triumphantly display'd. *Shakespeare.*
Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives,
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Gran.*
2. Victoriously; with success.
Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
3. With insolent exultation.
A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has
almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning triumphantly
in